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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

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HIGHLIGHTS - December 1993

...The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 7.0 percent in December 1993, down five tenths of a point from November 1993, but up one percentage point from December 1992.

...New Mexico posted the fourth fastest employment growth rate in the country behind Utah, Nevada and Idaho.

...Wage and salary employment in New Mexico ended 1993 with annual growth of 4.3 percent.

...Construction continued as the fastest growing major sector in the state with a gain of 6,000 jobs or 20 percent.

...Mining posted the second highest growth rate in New Mexico by adding about 1,000 additional jobs for 6.8 percent growth from last year.

...The services and manufacturing industries in the state had employment growth rates of 4.6 and 4.2 percent respectively.

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Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 7.0 percent in December 1993, down five tenths of a point from November 1993, but up one percentage point from December 1992. The unemployment rate decrease has been expected, considering the excellent performance (about 4 percent growth) of nonagricultural job growth throughout the past two quarters. One sector especially stands out: job growth in the construction sector is roaring along at 20 percent, according to the employer survey. About 46 percent of New Mexico's unemployed were job losers, job leavers accounted for about 14 percent and new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were 40 percent of the jobless. New entrants and re-entrants to the labor force continue to increase as proportion of the unemployed. This trend is consistent with population estimates made by the U.S. Census Bureau for the past two years which show an increasing proportion of net migration as a component of population growth. The New Mexico labor force is increasing at a rate of 3.0 percent, almost three times the national rate of 1.1 percent, indicating the firm foundations of the state employment pattern.

Nationally, total employment in December was up 2 percent over the year, while unemployment had fallen by 12 percent. New Mexico total employment rose by 2 percent (+13,900), while the number of unemployed also rose, by 20 percent (+8,000) over December of last year. The U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.4 percent, down from 7.3 percent one year ago.

Substantial over-the-month decreases in unemployment were reported in several of New Mexico's larger counties, including Eddy (down 150 or 8 percent), McKinley (down 200 or 10 percent), and San Juan (down 160 or 4 percent) and Valencia (down 90 or 7 percent). Of the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), only Albuquerque (down by almost 1,400 or 10 percent) experienced a decrease in unemployment, while the Las Cruces MSA had an increase of about 170 or 3.5 percent and the Santa Fe MSA had a tiny increase of one tenth of a percentage point. Chaves County experienced an unemployment decrease of about 50, leading to an unemployment rate of 6.8 percent in December, compared to 7.0 percent in November. Chaves County, however, is faced with the prospect of the closure of the Transportation Manufacturing Plant in Roswell, which currently employs about 800.

On an annual average basis, the New Mexico unemployment rate finished the year at 7.1 percent, three tenths of a percentage point above the U.S. rate of 6.8 percent. Although the New Mexico seasonally adjusted rate began the year six tenths of a point below the comparable national rate, the state's jobless rate rose by almost a full percentage point in the first half of the year while the U.S. unemployment rate fell slightly. As economic conditions in many parts of the U.S. lagged, high New Mexico job growth acted as a magnet for jobseekers. However, with December's unemployment rate decline of half of a percentage point, robust job growth may very well be catching up with the labor force increases. Continued declines in the seasonally adjusted rate may be on the horizon.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	740,300	741,100	718,400	-800	+21,900
Employment	692,700	691,100	678,800	+1,600	+13,900
Unemployment	47,600	50,000	39,600	-2,400	+8,000
Rate	6.4%	6.7%	5.5%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	7.0%	7.5%	6.0%		

Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County)
(Household Survey Based)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December 1993 was 4.8 percent, down seven tenths of a point from November.

Although Albuquerque's jobless rate was down significantly in December, the rate remains above comparable year ago figures by a margin of about half a percentage point.

The employment situation within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces continues to be stronger than outside the MSA's. The overall MSA annual average unemployment rate in 1993 was 5.3 percent, four and one tenth percentage points below the 9.4 percent rate posted in the non-MSA area. The northeast quadrant of the state had the highest annual average unemployment rate of 12.4 percent, followed by the southwest (10.3 percent), northwest (9.1 percent) and southeast (7.9 percent) quadrants.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	282,300	282,100	272,800	+200	+9,500
Employment	270,000	268,400	262,700	+1,600	+7,300
Unemployment	12,300	13,700	10,100	-1,400	+2,200
Rate	4.4%	4.9%	3.7%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.8%	5.5%	4.2%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH		CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979		557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980		562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981		579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982		596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983		609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988		688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989		698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990		700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991		715,000	665,000	49,000	6.9%	
1992		723,000	673,000	50,000	7.0%	
1992	JAN.	709,700	657,000	52,700	7.4%	7.4%
	FEB.	713,900	660,700	53,200	7.5%	7.2%
	MAR.	717,900	665,700	52,200	7.3%	6.8%
	APR.	718,200	668,100	50,100	7.0%	6.6%
	MAY.	721,800	673,200	48,600	6.7%	6.6%
	JUN.	736,600	676,300	60,300	8.2%	7.0%
	JUL.	731,400	680,400	51,000	7.0%	6.8%
	AUG.	728,000	679,000	49,000	6.7%	6.9%
	SEP.	726,800	681,200	45,600	6.3%	6.9%
	OCT.	726,100	682,200	43,900	6.0%	6.7%
	NOV.	727,300	685,500	41,800	5.7%	6.4%
	DEC.	718,400	678,800	39,600	5.5%	6.0%
1993	JAN.	712,000	665,500	46,500	6.5%	6.5%
	FEB.	725,100	675,000	50,100	6.9%	6.7%
	MAR.	729,100	674,700	54,400	7.5%	7.0%
	APR.	730,400	677,400	53,000	7.3%	6.9%
	MAY.	740,300	684,500	55,800	7.5%	7.4%
	JUN.	749,100	684,900	64,200	8.6%	7.4%
	JUL.	747,700	692,300	55,400	7.4%	7.3%
	AUG.	742,000	688,200	53,800	7.3%	7.4%
	SEP.	739,800	690,900	48,900	6.6%	7.2%
	OCT.	743,000	693,500	49,500	6.7%	7.4%
	NOV.	741,100	691,100	50,000	6.7%	7.5%
	DEC.	740,300	692,700	47,600	6.4%	7.0%
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		-800	1,600	-2,400	-0.3	-0.5
YEAR AGO		21,900	13,900	8,000	0.9	1.0
2 YRS. AGO		22,400	20,300	2,100	0.1	0.1
3 YRS. AGO		37,500	36,800	700	-0.3	-0.2
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		-0.1%	0.2%	-4.8%		
YEAR AGO		3.0%	2.0%	20.2%		
2 YRS. AGO		3.1%	3.0%	4.6%		
3 YRS. AGO		5.3%	5.6%	1.5%		

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH		CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979		104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980		106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981		108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982		110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983		111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984		113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985		115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986		117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987		119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988		121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989		123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990		124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991		125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992		126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1992	JAN.	125,071	115,122	9,949	8.0%	7.1%
	FEB.	125,385	115,224	10,161	8.1%	7.3%
	MAR.	125,797	116,106	9,691	7.7%	7.3%
	APR.	125,878	116,933	8,945	7.1%	7.3%
	MAY.	126,705	117,535	9,169	7.2%	7.4%
	JUN.	129,002	118,907	10,095	7.8%	7.7%
	JUL.	129,599	119,754	9,845	7.6%	7.6%
	AUG.	128,472	119,082	9,390	7.3%	7.6%
	SEP.	127,043	117,953	9,090	7.2%	7.5%
	OCT.	126,846	118,246	8,600	6.8%	7.4%
	NOV.	127,087	118,239	8,848	7.0%	7.3%
	DEC.	126,902	118,073	8,829	7.0%	7.3%
1993	JAN.	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
	FEB.	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
	MAR.	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
	APR.	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
	MAY.	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
	JUN.	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	6.9%
	JUL.	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
	AUG.	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
	SEP.	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
	OCT.	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.7%
	NOV.	128,521	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.5%
	DEC.	128,401	120,636	7,764	6.0%	6.4%
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		-120	4	-126	-0.1	-0.1
YEAR AGO		1,499	2,563	-1,065	-1.0	-0.9
2 YRS. AGO		3,293	4,087	-795	-0.8	-0.7
3 YRS. AGO		3,771	3,349	421	0.1	0.3
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		-0.1%	0.0%	-1.6%		
YEAR AGO		1.2%	2.2%	-12.1%		
2 YRS. AGO		2.6%	3.5%	-9.3%		
3 YRS. AGO		3.0%	2.9%	5.7%		

Source: Based on Current Population Survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

(Prel.) December Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)
Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. DECEMBER 1993 RANKING	PREL. DECEMBER 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.3%
RHODE ISLAND	2	8.9%
CALIFORNIA	3	8.7%
MAINE	4	7.8%
NEW YORK	5	7.6%
MICHIGAN	6	7.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	7.5%
ALASKA	8	7.4%
ALABAMA	9	7.2%
LOUISIANA	10	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	10	7.1%
FLORIDA	12	7.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	7.0%
NEW MEXICO	12	7.0%
NEVADA	15	6.7%
GEORGIA	15	6.7%
OREGON	17	6.6%
TEXAS	18	6.4%
WASHINGTON	18	6.4%
UNITED STATES		6.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	20	6.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	20	6.3%
MISSISSIPPI	22	6.2%
OHIO	22	6.2%
MISSOURI	24	6.0%
CONNECTICUT	25	5.9%
DELAWARE	25	5.9%
IDAHO	25	5.9%
ARKANSAS	28	5.8%
KENTUCKY	29	5.7%
ARIZONA	29	5.7%
ILLINOIS	31	5.6%
MARYLAND	31	5.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	33	5.4%
MONTANA	34	5.2%
WYOMING	35	5.1%
OKLAHOMA	36	5.0%
KANSAS	37	4.8%
TENNESSEE	38	4.6%
INDIANA	38	4.6%
WISCONSIN	38	4.6%
MINNESOTA	41	4.4%
VERMONT	41	4.4%
VIRGINIA	43	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	44	4.1%
COLORADO	44	4.1%
HAWAII	44	4.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	47	4.0%
UTAH	48	3.7%
IOWA	49	3.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	3.6%
NEBRASKA	51	2.3%

STATE	REVISED DECEMBER 1992 RANKING	REVISED DECEMBER 1992 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.5%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	4	8.6%
NEW YORK	5	8.5%
ALASKA	6	8.4%
NEW JERSEY	7	8.3%
LOUISIANA	8	8.2%
RHODE ISLAND	9	8.0%
MICHIGAN	9	8.0%
WASHINGTON	11	7.8%
TEXAS	12	7.7%
ARKANSAS	13	7.4%
CONNECTICUT	13	7.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	7.3%
ARIZONA	15	7.3%
OREGON	15	7.3%
UNITED STATES		7.3%
OHIO	15	7.3%
MAINE	19	7.2%
FLORIDA	19	7.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19	7.2%
ILLINOIS	22	7.0%
ALABAMA	22	7.0%
MISSISSIPPI	24	6.9%
GEORGIA	25	6.7%
KENTUCKY	26	6.5%
MONTANA	27	6.4%
INDIANA	27	6.4%
NEVADA	29	6.3%
IDAHO	30	6.2%
MARYLAND	30	6.2%
TENNESSEE	32	6.0%
VERMONT	32	6.0%
NEW MEXICO	32	6.0%
VIRGINIA	35	5.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	5.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	5.6%
COLORADO	37	5.6%
MISSOURI	39	5.5%
OKLAHOMA	40	5.4%
UTAH	41	5.3%
MINNESOTA	42	4.9%
HAWAII	43	4.8%
WYOMING	43	4.8%
DELAWARE	45	4.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.6%
WISCONSIN	46	4.6%
IOWA	48	4.3%
KANSAS	49	4.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.1%
NEBRASKA	51	2.8%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

November and December Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	REVISED 1993 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	27.2%
LUNA	2	20.9%
CATRON	3	15.1%
RIO ARRIBA	4	14.0%
TAOS	5	13.3%
GUADALUPE	6	10.8%
CIBOLA	7	10.4%
SAN JUAN	8	9.7%
MCKINLEY	9	9.2%
SAN MIGUEL	10	9.0%
GRANT	11	8.6%
EDDY	12	8.5%
SOCORRO	13	8.4%
TORRANCE	14	8.3%
COLFAX	14	8.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	16	8.2%
OTERO	17	7.8%
CURRY	18	7.2%
HARDING	19	7.1%
VALENCIA	19	7.1%
CHAVES	21	6.8%
SIERRA	22	6.4%
STATEWIDE		**6.4%**
LINCOLN	23	6.2%
QUAY	23	6.2%
DE BACA	25	5.6%
LEA	25	5.6%
SANDOVAL	27	5.5%
HIDALGO	28	5.4%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	4.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.8%
UNION	31	3.8%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	28.5%
LUNA	2	14.2%
RIO ARRIBA	3	13.3%
TAOS	4	12.8%
GUADALUPE	5	10.1%
CIBOLA	6	9.5%
SAN MIGUEL	7	9.3%
SAN JUAN	8	8.6%
GRANT	9	8.3%
CATRON	10	8.2%
MCKINLEY	10	8.2%
TORRANCE	12	7.9%
EDDY	13	7.4%
HARDING	13	7.4%
CHAVES	15	7.0%
SOCORRO	16	6.9%
DE BACA	17	6.7%
OTERO	18	6.2%
VALENCIA	18	6.2%
QUAY	20	5.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	5.8%
COLFAX	21	5.8%
CURRY	23	5.6%
STATEWIDE		**5.5%**
SIERRA	24	5.5%
LEA	25	5.3%
SANDOVAL	26	5.2%
LINCOLN	27	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.9%
HIDALGO	28	3.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.7%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.2%
UNION	32	2.9%

AREAS	REVISED 1993 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	29.0%
LUNA	2	16.0%
TAOS	3	15.9%
CATRON	4	15.5%
RIO ARRIBA	5	13.8%
CIBOLA	6	11.3%
GUADALUPE	6	11.3%
HARDING	8	10.4%
MCKINLEY	9	10.2%
SAN JUAN	10	10.1%
TORRANCE	11	9.8%
COLFAX	12	9.4%
SAN MIGUEL	13	9.3%
GRANT	14	9.2%
EDDY	14	9.2%
SOCORRO	16	8.8%
OTERO	17	8.4%
CURRY	18	8.1%
SIERRA	19	7.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	20	7.8%
VALENCIA	21	7.6%
CHAVES	22	7.0%
LINCOLN	23	6.8%
STATEWIDE		**6.3%**
LEA	24	6.3%
HIDALGO	25	5.8%
DE BACA	26	5.7%
QUAY	26	5.7%
SANDOVAL	28	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	30	4.7%
UNION	31	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	30.6%
TAOS	2	15.1%
RIO ARRIBA	3	13.0%
LUNA	4	11.9%
GUADALUPE	5	11.5%
SAN MIGUEL	6	9.6%
CIBOLA	6	9.6%
GRANT	8	9.3%
SAN JUAN	9	9.2%
TORRANCE	10	9.0%
CATRON	11	8.6%
SOCORRO	12	8.0%
OTERO	12	8.0%
MCKINLEY	14	7.2%
CHAVES	15	7.1%
COLFAX	16	7.0%
HARDING	16	7.0%
DE BACA	16	7.0%
VALENCIA	19	6.9%
SIERRA	20	6.6%
EDDY	21	6.4%
QUAY	22	6.3%
CURRY	22	6.3%
LINCOLN	24	6.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	25	6.0%
LEA	26	5.8%
STATEWIDE		**5.8%**
SANDOVAL	27	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	28	4.6%
HIDALGO	29	4.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.1%
UNION	32	2.9%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 1993				REVISED NOVEMBER 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	740,290	692,692	47,598	6.4%	741,090	691,066	50,024	6.8%	-800	1,626	-2,426	-0.1%	0.2%	-4.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	282,344	270,033	12,311	4.4%	282,060	268,361	13,699	4.9%	284	1,672	-1,388	0.1%	0.6%	-10.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,772	56,706	5,066	8.2%	62,604	57,710	4,894	7.8%	-832	-1,004	172	-1.3%	-1.7%	3.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,073	74,175	2,898	3.8%	77,166	74,317	2,849	3.7%	-93	-142	49	-0.1%	-0.2%	1.7%
Catron	972	825	147	15.1%	994	840	154	15.5%	-22	-15	-7	-2.2%	-1.8%	-4.5%
Chaves	22,398	20,874	1,524	6.8%	22,419	20,849	1,570	7.0%	-21	25	-46	-0.1%	0.1%	-2.9%
Cibola	8,998	8,066	932	10.4%	9,051	8,032	1,019	11.3%	-53	34	-87	-0.6%	0.4%	-8.5%
Colfax	5,901	5,410	491	8.3%	5,913	5,359	554	9.4%	-12	51	-63	-0.2%	1.0%	-11.4%
Curry	17,212	15,972	1,240	7.2%	17,418	16,015	1,403	8.1%	-206	-43	-163	-1.2%	-0.3%	-11.6%
De Baca	886	836	50	5.6%	878	828	50	5.7%	8	8	0	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Eddy	21,003	19,219	1,784	8.5%	21,011	19,077	1,934	9.2%	-8	142	-150	0.0%	0.7%	-7.8%
Grant	9,949	9,092	857	8.6%	9,996	9,074	922	9.2%	-47	18	-65	-0.5%	0.2%	-7.0%
Guadalupe	1,593	1,421	172	10.8%	1,602	1,421	181	11.3%	-9	0	-9	-0.6%	0.0%	-5.0%
Harding	325	302	23	7.1%	326	292	34	10.4%	-1	10	-11	-0.3%	3.4%	-32.4%
Hidalgo	2,690	2,545	145	5.4%	2,691	2,535	156	5.8%	-1	10	-11	0.0%	0.4%	-7.1%
Lea	21,547	20,330	1,217	5.6%	21,525	20,178	1,347	6.3%	22	152	-130	0.1%	0.8%	-9.7%
Lincoln	6,441	6,041	400	6.2%	6,402	5,964	438	6.8%	39	77	-38	0.6%	1.3%	-8.7%
Luna	9,605	7,593	2,012	20.9%	9,413	7,906	1,507	16.0%	192	-313	505	2.0%	-4.0%	33.5%
McKinley	19,682	17,864	1,818	9.2%	19,762	17,744	2,018	10.2%	-80	120	-200	-0.4%	0.7%	-9.9%
Mora	1,180	859	321	27.2%	1,175	834	341	29.0%	5	25	-20	0.4%	3.0%	-5.9%
Otero	18,734	17,266	1,468	7.8%	18,796	17,217	1,579	8.4%	-62	49	-111	-0.3%	0.3%	-7.0%
Quay	4,498	4,219	279	6.2%	4,399	4,150	249	5.7%	99	69	30	2.3%	1.7%	12.0%
Rio Arriba	13,282	11,429	1,853	14.0%	13,279	11,444	1,835	13.8%	3	-15	18	0.0%	-0.1%	1.0%
Roosevelt	7,135	6,810	325	4.6%	7,053	6,723	330	4.7%	82	87	-5	1.2%	1.3%	-1.5%
Sandoval	34,244	32,356	1,888	5.5%	34,118	32,247	1,871	5.5%	126	109	17	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%
San Juan	38,658	34,917	3,741	9.7%	38,500	34,596	3,904	10.1%	158	321	-163	0.4%	0.9%	-4.2%
San Miguel	9,203	8,373	830	9.0%	9,288	8,427	861	9.3%	-85	-54	-31	-0.9%	-0.6%	-3.6%
Sierra	2,638	2,468	170	6.4%	2,660	2,450	210	7.9%	-22	18	-40	-0.8%	0.7%	-19.0%
Socorro	6,111	5,600	511	8.4%	6,106	5,568	538	8.8%	5	32	-27	0.1%	0.6%	-5.0%
Taos	11,373	9,860	1,513	13.3%	11,369	9,561	1,808	15.9%	4	299	-295	0.0%	3.1%	-16.3%
Torrance	3,853	3,532	321	8.3%	3,915	3,533	382	9.8%	-62	-1	-61	-1.6%	0.0%	-16.0%
Union	1,755	1,689	66	3.8%	1,765	1,697	68	3.9%	-10	-8	-2	-0.6%	-0.5%	-2.9%
Valencia	17,237	16,009	1,228	7.1%	17,435	16,113	1,322	7.6%	-198	-104	-94	-1.1%	-0.6%	-7.1%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 1993				REVISED DECEMBER 1992				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	740,290	692,692	47,598	6.4%	718,436	678,804	39,632	5.5%	21,854	13,888	7,966	3.0%	2.0%	20.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	282,344	270,033	12,311	4.4%	272,902	262,698	10,204	3.7%	9,442	7,335	2,107	3.5%	2.8%	20.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,772	56,706	5,066	8.2%	59,494	56,072	3,422	5.8%	2,278	634	1,644	3.8%	1.1%	48.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,073	74,175	2,898	3.8%	74,728	72,306	2,422	3.2%	2,345	1,869	476	3.1%	2.6%	19.7%
Catron	972	825	147	15.1%	951	873	78	8.2%	21	−48	69	2.2%	−5.5%	88.5%
Chaves	22,398	20,874	1,524	6.8%	22,443	20,864	1,579	7.0%	−45	10	−55	−0.2%	0.0%	−3.5%
Cibola	8,998	8,066	932	10.4%	8,711	7,884	827	9.5%	287	182	105	3.3%	2.3%	12.7%
Colfax	5,901	5,410	491	8.3%	5,640	5,312	328	5.8%	261	98	163	4.6%	1.8%	49.7%
Curry	17,212	15,972	1,240	7.2%	17,311	16,348	963	5.6%	−99	−376	277	−0.6%	−2.3%	28.8%
De Baca	886	836	50	5.6%	852	795	57	6.7%	34	41	−7	4.0%	5.2%	−12.3%
Eddy	21,003	19,219	1,784	8.5%	20,880	19,334	1,546	7.4%	123	−115	238	0.6%	−0.6%	15.4%
Grant	9,949	9,092	857	8.6%	9,636	8,832	804	8.3%	313	260	53	3.2%	2.9%	6.6%
Guadalupe	1,593	1,421	172	10.8%	1,531	1,376	155	10.1%	62	45	17	4.0%	3.3%	11.0%
Harding	325	302	23	7.1%	311	288	23	7.4%	14	14	0	4.5%	4.9%	0.0%
Hidalgo	2,690	2,545	145	5.4%	2,610	2,507	103	3.9%	80	38	42	3.1%	1.5%	40.8%
Lea	21,547	20,330	1,217	5.6%	21,216	20,097	1,119	5.3%	331	233	98	1.6%	1.2%	8.8%
Lincoln	6,441	6,041	400	6.2%	6,287	5,978	309	4.9%	154	63	91	2.4%	1.1%	29.4%
Luna	9,605	7,593	2,012	20.9%	9,071	7,780	1,291	14.2%	534	−187	721	5.9%	−2.4%	55.8%
McKinley	19,682	17,864	1,818	9.2%	19,286	17,709	1,577	8.2%	396	155	241	2.1%	0.9%	15.3%
Mora	1,180	859	321	27.2%	1,147	820	327	28.5%	33	39	−6	2.9%	4.8%	−1.8%
Otero	18,734	17,266	1,468	7.8%	18,534	17,380	1,154	6.2%	200	−114	314	1.1%	−0.7%	27.2%
Quay	4,498	4,219	279	6.2%	4,446	4,185	261	5.9%	52	34	18	1.2%	0.8%	6.9%
Rio Arriba	13,282	11,429	1,853	14.0%	12,798	11,090	1,708	13.3%	484	339	145	3.8%	3.1%	8.5%
Roosevelt	7,135	6,810	325	4.6%	7,077	6,799	278	3.9%	58	11	47	0.8%	0.2%	16.9%
Sandoval	34,244	32,356	1,888	5.5%	32,667	30,961	1,706	5.2%	1,577	1,395	182	4.8%	4.5%	10.7%
San Juan	38,658	34,917	3,741	9.7%	37,328	34,127	3,201	8.6%	1,330	790	540	3.6%	2.3%	16.9%
San Miguel	9,203	8,373	830	9.0%	9,046	8,206	840	9.3%	157	167	−10	1.7%	2.0%	−1.2%
Sierra	2,638	2,468	170	6.4%	2,626	2,481	145	5.5%	12	−13	25	0.5%	−0.5%	17.2%
Socorro	6,111	5,600	511	8.4%	5,970	5,561	409	6.9%	141	39	102	2.4%	0.7%	24.9%
Taos	11,373	9,860	1,513	13.3%	11,220	9,784	1,436	12.8%	153	76	77	1.4%	0.8%	5.4%
Torrance	3,853	3,532	321	8.3%	3,878	3,572	306	7.9%	−25	−40	15	−0.6%	−1.1%	4.9%
Union	1,755	1,689	66	3.8%	1,714	1,665	49	2.9%	41	24	17	2.4%	1.4%	34.7%
Valencia	17,237	16,009	1,228	7.1%	16,123	15,120	1,003	6.2%	1,114	889	225	6.9%	5.9%	22.4%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment continued to exhibit solid growth, according to preliminary December 1993 estimates based on a sample of employer payrolls. Total nonfarm employment was up by 600 over the month, when very little change is usually expected at the total level this time of year. Seasonal hiring patterns were evident during December in such industries as trade, transportation and services, as businesses staffed up for holiday business. In addition, industries that normally reduce employment this time of year, such as construction and manufacturing, lost fewer jobs than usual.

Wage and salary employment in New Mexico ended 1993 with annual growth of 4.3 percent. New Mexico posted the fourth fastest employment growth in the country behind Utah, Nevada and Idaho (see page11). Every major industry in the state is experiencing job gains and all are above the U.S. average. Leading the pack is construction with substantial 20 percent employment growth from one year ago. Nationally, construction is growing at a five percent rate. The most recent state by state growth rate comparisons available, as of October 1993, indicated that New Mexico had the fastest growing construction industry in the country States with construction growth rates close to New Mexico were Nevada, Utah, Wisconsin, and North Dakota. The mining industry follows construction in rate of growth with a job gain of 6.8 percent in December, compared with mining employment losses of 2 percent nationally. The oil and gas extraction subsector is providing the large majority of the mining increase in New Mexico.

Next in line were the services and manufacturing industries, with employment growth of 4.6 and 4.2 percent respectively. Nationally, employment is up by 4 percent in services and down by 2 percent in manufacturing over the same time period. In services, New Mexico industries with significant hiring were health, engineering/management, social services, and health services. New Mexico's manufacturing industry job growth is mainly in areas such as electronic equipment, construction products, petroleum refining, printing, and textile products. Trade is posting 3.7 percent job growth in the state, compared to a national average of 2 percent. Over half of the New Mexico trade gain is in two areas, general merchandise stores and restaurants. Following trade are the state's finance and government sectors with growth of 3 percent and 2 percent over the last year. Nationally, employment is growing at about one percent in both sectors.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Albuquerque area nonfarm payroll employment was nearly unchanged in December, declining a mere one hundred jobs over the month, according to preliminary estimates. Trade was the only division to show a significant gain in December, as general merchandise stores, apparel & accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail stores added workers for the busy Christmas shopping season. Transportation & public utilities was also up slightly, as the transportation sector added workers for Christmas deliveries. Construction, manufacturing, and government registered small declines. The decrease in construction was unusually small for December and was concentrated in the heavy construction sector (streets, roads, bridges, sewers), while the declines in manufacturing and government were more typical for this time of year. Cutbacks at just three firms accounted for virtually all of the loss in manufacturing, and normal seasonal separations in higher education and at the fairgrounds constituted the bulk of the government reduction. Nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now totals 266,300 jobs, an increase of 11,100 over December 1992, for a growth rate of 4.3 percent. Services has added the most jobs over the year, 3,100; and construction is close behind with 2,800 new jobs since last December. Construction's growth rate of 23 percent leads all other divisions by a wide margin. Trade, government, and manufacturing also contribute strongly to the area's over the year gain. In fact, every industrial division except the very small mining sector has added jobs over the year. Below the division level, forty sectors have increased over last December; and only seven have decreased. Among the job creation leaders are special trade contractors, general building contractors, health services, local government, and engineering & management services. Among sectors losing workers are communications & electric, gas, & sanitary services, where a major firm experienced a large layoff, apparel & accessory stores, where a major retailer permanently closed its doors, and amusement & recreation services, where scant early season snowfall this year adversely affected the skiing industry.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM DEC 1993	REVISED NOV 1993	REVISED DEC 1992	DEC CHANGES FROM NOV 1993	DEC CHANGES FROM DEC 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**629,200**	**628,900**	**603,900**	**300**	**25,300**
GOODS PRODUCING	94,300	95,200	85,400	−900	8,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	535,200	533,700	518,400	1,500	16,800
MINING	**15,300**	**15,300**	**14,300**	**−100**	**1,000**
Metal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,400	4,100	−200	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,000	9,900	9,200	100	800
CONSTRUCTION	**36,600**	**36,800**	**30,400**	**−200**	**6,200**
MANUFACTURING	**41,900**	**42,500**	**40,200**	**−600**	**1,700**
DURABLE GOODS	28,600	28,900	27,600	−300	1,000
Lumber & Wood Products	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100
Machinery(except electric)	2,400	2,500	2,400	−100	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,700	7,600	6,600	100	1,100
Transportation Equipment	4,100	4,300	4,400	−200	−300
Other Durable Goods	12,200	12,300	12,100	−100	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,300	13,600	12,600	−300	700
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,400	3,900	−300	200
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,100	0	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,400**	**29,300**	**29,300**	**100**	**100**
TRANSPORTATION	15,800	15,600	15,000	200	800
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Trucking & Warehousing	8,000	7,900	7,600	100	400
Other Transportation	6,200	6,100	5,900	100	300
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,700	14,300	−100	−700
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,900	0	−200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,900	8,000	8,400	−100	−500
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**150,400**	**149,000**	**145,000**	**1,400**	**5,400**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,100	26,400	25,500	−300	600
Durable Goods	15,000	15,200	14,600	−200	400
Nondurable Goods	11,100	11,200	10,900	−100	200
RETAIL TRADE	124,300	122,600	119,500	1,700	4,800
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
General Merchandise Stores	15,100	14,800	14,100	300	1,000
Food Stores	16,600	16,400	16,200	200	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,500	15,500	15,100	0	400
Apparel & Accessories	6,000	5,600	6,000	400	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,300	5,200	5,100	100	200
Eating & Drinking Places	45,500	45,400	43,300	100	2,200
Miscellaneous Retail	16,000	15,400	15,500	600	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**27,300**	**27,300**	**26,500**	**0**	**800**
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,200	0	100
Insurance Carriers	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	5,900	5,900	5,700	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,100	3,100	2,800	0	300
SERVICES	**166,800**	**165,900**	**159,500**	**900**	**7,300**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,400	12,700	11,800	−300	600
Personal Services	5,600	5,500	5,400	100	200
Business Services	26,100	26,500	26,500	−400	−400
Health Services	41,600	41,500	39,800	100	1,800
Legal Services	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	−200
Educational Services	7,100	7,100	6,800	0	300
Social Services	13,600	13,300	11,900	300	1,700
Membership Organizations	12,000	11,500	11,000	500	1,000
Engineering & Management Services	24,900	25,100	23,200	−200	1,700
Other Services	18,900	18,100	18,300	800	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**161,300**	**162,200**	**158,100**	**−900**	**3,200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,300	31,400	31,600	−100	−300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	130,000	130,800	126,500	−800	3,500
State Government 2/	57,700	58,800	56,800	−1,100	900
Universities	26,800	27,800	25,600	−1,000	1,200
Local Government	72,300	72,000	69,700	300	2,600
Schools	44,900	44,700	43,100	200	1,800

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM DEC 1993	REVISED NOV 1993	REVISED DEC 1992	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1993	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	266,300	266,400	255,200	-100	11,100
GOODS PRODUCING	35,900	36,200	32,000	-300	3,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	230,400	230,200	223,200	200	7,200
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	15,000	15,100	12,200	-100	2,800
MANUFACTURING	20,900	21,100	19,800	-200	1,100
Durable Goods	14,800	15,000	14,000	-200	800
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,100	5,800	0	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,500	12,400	12,400	100	100
Transportation	7,500	7,400	7,100	100	400
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	64,300	63,900	62,100	400	2,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,200	13,900	0	300
Durable Goods	8,900	8,900	8,700	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	50,100	49,700	48,200	400	1,900
General Merchandise Stores	5,800	5,600	5,400	200	400
Food Stores	5,100	5,200	4,700	-100	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,400	5,400	5,200	0	200
Eating & Drinking Places	19,100	19,300	18,500	-200	600
Other Retail Trade	14,700	14,200	14,400	500	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,800	14,800	14,400	0	400
Depository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,300	5,400	5,200	-100	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,100	5,000	100	200
SERVICES	85,400	85,400	82,300	0	3,100
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,700	3,800	3,500	-100	200
Personal Services	2,600	2,500	2,500	100	100
Business Services	16,800	17,000	16,700	-200	100
Health Services	20,300	20,200	19,400	100	900
Social Services	5,800	5,700	5,200	100	600
Membership Organizations	3,600	3,600	3,300	0	300
Engineering & Management Services	18,100	18,000	17,400	100	700
Other Services	14,500	14,600	14,300	-100	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	53,400	53,700	52,000	-300	1,400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,900	13,800	14,000	100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	39,500	39,900	38,000	-400	1,500
State Government 2/	15,700	16,000	15,000	-300	700
Local Government	23,800	23,900	23,000	-100	800

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM DEC 1993	REVISED NOV 1993	REVISED DEC 1992	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1993	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	46,000	46,300	45,150	-300	850
GOODS PRODUCING	4,850	5,050	5,000	-200	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,150	41,250	40,150	-100	1,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,400	2,500	2,300	-100	100
MANUFACTURING	2,450	2,550	2,700	-100	-250
Durable Goods	750	750	700	0	50
Nondurable Goods	1,700	1,800	2,000	-100	-300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,750	1,700	1,600	50	150
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,850	9,900	9,850	-50	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,150	0	-50
RETAIL TRADE	8,750	8,800	8,700	-50	50
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,250	0	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1200	1,150	-50	0
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,300	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,850	1,850	1,700	0	150
SERVICES	9,100	9,300	8,500	-200	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,600	18,500	18,500	100	100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	-400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,700	14,300	100	500
State Government	7,800	7,900	7,600	-100	200
Local Government	7,000	6,800	6,700	200	300

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM DEC 1993	REVISED NOV 1993	REVISED DEC 1992	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1993	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	66,600	66,450	64,400	150	2,200
GOODS PRODUCING	5,300	5,350	4,750	-50	550
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,300	61,100	59,650	200	1,650
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,200	3,300	2,800	-100	400
MANUFACTURING	2,100	2,050	1,950	50	150
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Nondurable Goods	850	800	750	50	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,200	1,150	1,100	50	100
Transportation	650	600	550	50	100
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14,350	14,200	13,350	150	1,000
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,350	1,350	-50	-50
RETAIL TRADE	13,050	12,850	12,000	200	1,050
General Merchandise Stores	1,350	1,250	1,200	100	150
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	5,100	4,500	-100	500
Other Retail Trade	6,700	6,500	6,300	200	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
SERVICES	18,800	18,900	18,100	-100	700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,300	2,500	2,300	-200	0
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Services	11,900	11,800	11,300	100	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,250	24,150	24,500	100	-250
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,750	1,700	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,500	22,400	22,800	100	-300
State Government 3/	17,500	17,500	18,000	0	-500
Local Government	5,000	4,900	4,800	100	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992
MINING	$632.80	$609.00	$658.30	45.2	43.5	44.6	14.00	14.00	14.76
CONSTRUCTION	$513.33	$490.44	$442.75	41.7	40.7	38.3	12.31	12.05	11.56
MANUFACTURING	$409.66	$417.73	$404.81	40.4	41.4	40.2	10.14	10.09	10.07
Durable Goods	$437.38	$451.54	$430.31	40.8	42.2	41.9	10.72	10.70	10.27
Nondurable Goods	$346.42	$343.33	$346.67	39.5	39.6	36.3	8.77	8.67	9.55
COMMUNICATIONS	$649.06	$638.40	$632.49	41.5	40.0	29.0	15.64	15.96	21.81
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$758.88	$710.36	$791.40	46.7	43.0	52.1	16.25	16.52	15.19
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$233.62	$228.54	$231.92	31.4	30.8	30.8	7.44	7.42	7.53
Wholesale Trade	$350.20	$348.77	$383.44	37.9	38.2	37.3	9.24	9.13	10.28
Retail Trade	$210.40	$204.22	$201.49	30.1	29.3	29.5	6.99	6.97	6.83
BANKING	$259.90	$255.27	$246.49	34.7	33.9	36.9	7.49	7.53	6.68

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992
MANUFACTURING	$420.21	$432.63	$415.11	40.6	41.4	41.1	10.35	10.45	10.10
Durable Goods	$474.99	$491.62	$459.98	42.6	43.2	42.2	11.15	11.38	10.90
Nondurable Goods	$303.58	$307.13	$325.20	36.4	37.5	38.9	8.34	8.19	8.36

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	December 1993	November 1993	December 1992	PERCENT CHANGE Nov '93--Dec '93	PERCENT CHANGE Dec '92-Dec '93
CPI-U	145.8	145.8	141.9	0.0%	2.7%
CPI-W	143.3	143.4	139.8	-0.1%	2.5%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)

December Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	DECEMBER 1993 RANKING	DECEMBER 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	6.9%
NEVADA	2	5.1%
IDAHO	3	4.5%
NEW MEXICO	4	4.3%
COLORADO	5	3.4%
GEORGIA	6	3.2%
FLORIDA	7	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	2.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	2.6%
ARIZONA	9	2.6%
MINNESOTA	9	2.6%
TENNESSEE	12	2.5%
ALASKA	12	2.5%
OREGON	14	2.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	2.2%
MISSOURI	15	2.2%
WISCONSIN	17	2.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	2.0%
KANSAS	18	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	1.9%
TEXAS	20	1.9%
UNITED STATES		1.8%
WYOMING	22	1.8%
MONTANA	23	1.7%
INDIANA	23	1.7%
ARKANSAS	25	1.5%
MICHIGAN	26	1.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	1.4%
ILLINOIS	26	1.4%
IOWA	29	1.3%
VIRGINIA	30	1.2%
LOUISIANA	30	1.2%
MAINE	30	1.2%
VERMONT	33	1.1%
OKLAHOMA	33	1.1%
MISSISSIPPI	33	1.1%
WASHINGTON	36	1.0%
KENTUCKY	37	0.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	38	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	38	0.8%
NEBRASKA	40	0.7%
ALABAMA	41	0.6%
DELAWARE	42	0.5%
NEW YORK	43	0.4%
OHIO	44	0.3%
MARYLAND	45	−0.1%
NEW JERSEY	46	−0.5%
RHODE ISLAND	47	−0.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	−1.0%
CALIFORNIA	49	−1.3%
CONNECTICUT	50	−1.6%
HAWAII	51	−1.7%

STATE	DECEMBER 1992 RANKING	DECEMBER 1992 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.5%
MONTANA	2	3.9%
MISSISSIPPI	3	3.7%
NEVADA	4	3.4%
UTAH	4	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	3.1%
ARKANSAS	7	3.0%
MINNESOTA	8	2.9%
COLORADO	9	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	9	2.8%
GEORGIA	11	2.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	2.5%
ARIZONA	13	2.3%
ALABAMA	14	2.2%
KENTUCKY	15	2.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	2.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	16	2.0%
TEXAS	18	1.9%
WISCONSIN	18	1.9%
TENNESSEE	20	1.8%
NEW MEXICO	20	1.8%
DELAWARE	22	1.7%
FLORIDA	22	1.7%
WASHINGTON	22	1.7%
KANSAS	25	1.6%
OREGON	26	1.5%
INDIANA	27	1.4%
RHODE ISLAND	28	1.3%
MICHIGAN	29	1.2%
MAINE	30	1.0%
UNITED STATES		0.9%
NEBRASKA	31	0.9%
OHIO	31	0.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	33	0.8%
IOWA	34	0.7%
ALASKA	34	0.7%
WYOMING	34	0.7%
VIRGINIA	34	0.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	38	0.3%
ILLINOIS	39	0.2%
MISSOURI	40	0.1%
VERMONT	41	0.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	0.0%
LOUISIANA	43	−0.1%
MARYLAND	44	−0.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	45	−1.1%
HAWAII	45	−1.1%
OKLAHOMA	47	−1.2%
NEW YORK	48	−1.3%
NEW JERSEY	49	−1.5%
CALIFORNIA	50	−1.8%
CONNECTICUT	51	−2.0%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
December 1993

U.S. Employment - December 1993 Overview

On January 7, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate had dropped one tenth of a percentage point over the month to 6.4 percent. Unemployment fell by 93,000, and total employment rose by 329,000, resulting in a slight decrease in the unemployment rate. The number of people not in the labor force fell by 85,000. The December unemployment rate for adult men fell one tenth of a point to 6.5 percent, the rate for adult women fell two tenths of a point to 6.2 percent. The rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.8 percent, down half of a percentage point from the November rate. The December rate for Blacks was down by a full percentage point to 11.5 percent, but the rate for Hispanics rose by one tenth of a percentage point to 10.5 percent. The rate for Whites was unchanged at 5.6 percent.

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 329,000 in December to 120.661 million, after rising by 391,000 last month. The employment-population ratio was up one tenth of a percentage point at 62.0 percent, six tenths of a point above December of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 128.898 million) has risen 1.429 million or approximately 1.1 percent over last December, while the labor force participation rate (66.3 percent) was up by one tenth of a point over the year, and one tenth of a point above the 66.2 percent rate also seen in November 1993.

The median duration of unemployment was 8.2 weeks in December, down 0.3 weeks from November 1993. 2.864 million (35.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in December 1993, compared to 3.542 million or 38.3 percent in December 1992, a noticeable improvement. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost a job was 54.2 percent in December, down from 54.8 percent in December 1992. Job losers totaled 4.442 million in December 1993, compared to 932,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.018 million) and new entrants (797 thousand) constitute the rest of the unemployed. Reentrants to the labor force decreased over the month, and new entrants also decreased.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 1.126 million in the fourth quarter of 1993, an increase of 20,000 from the previous quarter. The total of discouraged workers dropped by 10,000 in 1992. The estimate of discouraged workers has increased by 42,000 or 3.9 percent since the fourth quarter of 1992.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 183,000 jobs in December, to 111.049 million, following a revised October to November increase of 202,000. Nonfarm jobs increased by 1.970 million or +1.8 percent over December 1992. The goods-producing industries gained 10,000 jobs over the month and gained 17,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 173,000 jobs over the month, and 1.953 million over the year. The over the month gains occurred in all service-producing sectors. Services gained 68,000 jobs over the month and gained 1.195 million over the year. The manufacturing workweek is again at 41.7 hours, unchanged from last month, but up half of an hour over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer dropped one tenth of a percentage point to 2.2 percent of the labor force in December. Job losers also dropped one tenth of a percentage point from the November level of 3.5 percent of the civilian labor force, unemployed persons 25 years of age and older remained unchanged at 5.3 percent of the comparable labor force. Unemployed full-time jobseekers also remained unchanged at 6.1 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month. A variant unemployment rate designed to include involuntarily part-time workers was 8.9 percent, up one tenth of a point in December. The most comprehensive variant, which takes discouraged workers into account, was 10.7 percent in the first, 10.4 percent in the second and third quarters, and, and 10.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
Not Seasonally Adjusted

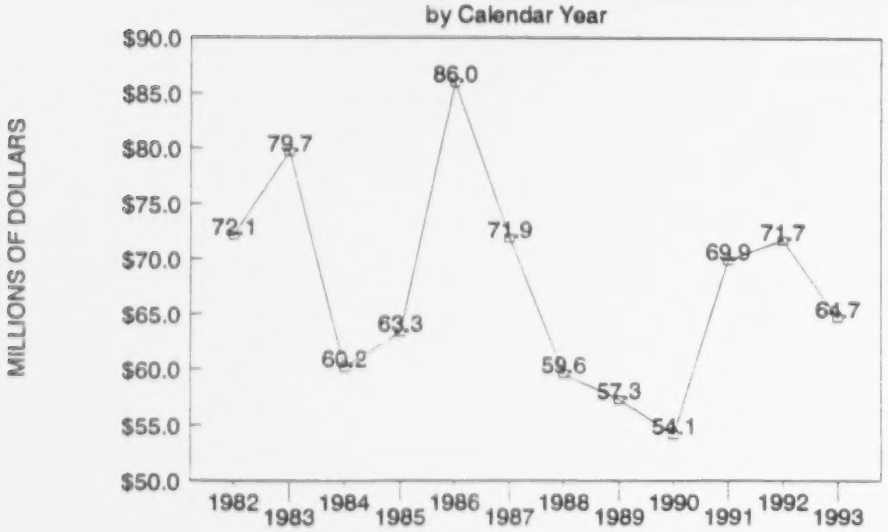
	December 1993	November 1993	December 1992	CHANGE FROM Nov. '93	CHANGE FROM Dec. '92
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	7,080	5,032	6,935	2,048	145
Continued Claims	51,377	42,383	59,254	8,994	-7,877
# Insured Unemployed *	10,624	10,208	13,063	416	-2,439
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9	1.8	2.4		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,660	2,103	2,903	557	-243
Final Payments	775	854	1,088	-79	-313
Weeks Compensated	35,882	30,833	43,779	5,049	-7,897
Net Benefit Payments	$5,102,845	$4,476,969	$6,104,336	$625,876	-$1,001,491
Average Weekly Check	$142.21	$145.20	$139.44	-$2.99	$2.78

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

New claims for unemployment insurance rose by 2,048 over the month reflecting layoffs in food manufacturing, health services, social services, engineering and jewelry manufacturing industries. In addition, as schools closed for the holidays, workers were furloughed in the transportation and food service industries. During calendar year 1993, 69,019 claims were filed for unemployment insurance, a decrease of 7.8 percent from 1992 when 74,877 claims were filed. The insured unemployment rate edged upward during December to 1.9 percent from 1.8 percent reported for the prior month.

Benefit payments for December totalled $5.1 million, an increase of $626,000 or 14 percent from November. For the year, $64.7 million was paid in unemployment compensation, a decrease of $7.0 million or 9.8 percent from 1992 when $71.7 million was paid. The average weekly check for December fell almost $3.00 to $142.21 from $145.20 reported for November.

Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments



	BENEFIT PAYMENTS
1982	$72,139,308
1983	79,699,465
1984	60,176,550
1985	63,308,330
1986	85,965,518
1987	71,875,253
1988	59,608,154
1989	57,291,345
1990	54,140,636
1991	69,921,398
1992	71,739,698
1993	64,697,671

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

Statewide:

According to the January issue of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration **General Fund Report,** General Fund revenues in October were $182.7 million. General Fund recurring revenues for the first four months of the fiscal year were up 11.6 percent from the comparable period last fiscal year. The December DFA estimate of Fiscal Year 1993-94 recurring revenue growth was 10.3 percent. Gross receipts tax revenues in October were $73.6 million. The year-to-date growth in these revenues, at 5.9 percent, is slightly lower than the projected fiscal year growth of 6.4 percent. Growth in gross receipts in retail trade and services was 7.4 and 3.8 percent respectively. Personal income tax withholding in October was $39.1 million for a year-to-date total of $145.9 million, up 11.7 percent from a year ago. Net corporate income tax receipts in October were $3.9 million, the highest amount of recent years. Over the last five fiscal years, net corporate income taxes in October have ranged from -$1.8 million in 1990 to $3.3 million in 1991. October severance tax receipts (on August production) were $13.0 million, with year-to-date severance tax revenues of $46.9 million. Total severance taxes are up 25.7 percent over the previous fiscal year.

The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 1,544 during the month of December 1993, compared with an increase of 845 in November 1993, according to the February 1994 issue of the New Mexico Human Services Department **Monthly Statistical Report.** New Mexico had 3,022 more Food Stamp cases than in December 1992, a 3.6 percent increase. Thirty two percent of the total Food Stamp increase for 1993 came from the Albuquerque area. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases increased by 198 during December. AFDC cases went up by 0.6 percent in December, compared with a 0.9 percent increase in November and +1.1 percent in October 1993. The number of General Assistance cases increased by 24 during the month of December 1993, and New Mexico has 322 more GA cases than in December 1992, an increase of 25.8 percent.

The December 1993 issue of the **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast** published by the Economic Outlook Center at the Arizona State University College of Business provides forecasts of several economic variables based on a mean of forecasts for a given state. The entities that make forecasts of the New Mexico economy are: First Interstate Bank - Southwest Region, First Security Corporation, New Mexico State University, University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research, and U.S. West Communications. Personal income growth (in current dollars) in 1993 is expected to be 5.5 percent by First Interstate, 7.0 percent by First Security Corporation, 6.1 percent by New Mexico State University, 7.4 percent by the University of New Mexico BBER and 5.4 percent by U.S. West Communications. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to grow 2.1 percent in 1993 by First Interstate, 3.0 percent by First Security, 2.6 percent by New Mexico State Unjversity, 3.2 percent by University of New Mexico BBER and 2.2 percent by U.S. West Communications.

The **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast** also ran a table based on data from Coldwell Banker Commercial providing office vacancy rates in selected western metropolitan areas for third quarter 1993 that shows Albuquerque with a 14.3 percent office vacancy rate, lower than Tucson (20.7 percent), Phoenix (19.5 percent), and Denver (18.1 percent).

The December issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report**, published by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research of the University of New Mexico, features an article entitled "The New Mexico and Albuquerque Economies: Review and Outlook". The article states that the New Mexico economy performed exceptionally well in 1993, with diversified growth by sector and region within the state. State personal income in 1993 reached $26.435 billion for a strong 7.4 percent gain. During 1993 the U.S. economic growth was just 1.5 percent and personal income grew only 4.6 percent.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Sun Healthcare Group's future headquarters is under construction on a 2.1 acre site on Masthead Street NE in the Journal Center. The 38,000-square-foot building will house the main offices of the Albuquerque-based corporation that is the parent organization for three health-care related companies: Sunrise Healthcare, a nursing home chain; Sundance Rehabilitation, which provides physical, occupational and speech therapy to the elderly; and Sunscript Pharmacy, which provides institutional pharmacy services to the elderly. Flatow Moore Shaffer McCabe Inc. is the architect for the building project and the general contractor is Bradbury & Stamm Construction Company Inc.

An Albuquerque program that helps provide health care and social services for the city's homeless has been awarded

$521,000 in funding by the US Department of Health and Human Services. The services provided by the program include medical services, dental care, substance abuse programs, mental health case managers, referral services and job training.

According to a report from the Albuquerque Labor Service Center, **Graphic Plastic Products,** located in northwest Albuquerque, has hired about 40 employees. The facility opened in December 1993. The same report states that **Office Max,** located on Hotel Circle in northeast Albuquerque hired 75 employees to staff the new store.

The **Albuquerque Board of Realtors** has announced that sales of existing single-family homes rose 2.7 percent in 1993 compared with 1992 and by 58.8 percent compared with 1990. December 1993 sales of 625 existing homes represented a 17 percent jump from November and an 11 percent increase over December 1992. For all of 1993, there were 6,876 existing homes sold in the metropolitan area, which stretches from Rio Rancho on the north to Los Lunas on the south, including the east Sandia mountain area and Placitas. Building permits for new homes in Bernalillo County, including Albuquerque, rose 15.8 percent in 1993 compared to 1992. Rio Rancho permits totaled 1,003 in 1993, up 54.3 percent over the 650 issued in 1992.

The **Credit Card Center of Citibank Mastercard/Visa** is undergoing a major expansion in Albuquerque. Citibank Mastercard/Visa opened in October 1992 with ten employees, but has expanded from 379 employees in August 1993 to 545 employees in December. The Albuquerque Credit Card Center contacts credit card customers to collect overdue money on accounts.

An item in **Albuquerque Business Briefs** (published by Albuquerque Economic Development) states that Mangar Industries, a medical products manufacturer, will open a facility in Albuquerque in early 1994. The company will initially hire six local employees to set up a warehouse in January. Additional employees will be hired later in the year when product manufacturing begins. The seven-year old company, which is headquartered in Philadelphia, produces packaging materials for the medical industry. Mangar Industries specializes in preformed pouches that are made with materials compatible with many sterilization processes.

Alamo Area, Socorro County:

The **Alamo Navajo School Board** has been awarded a grant of $233,306 by the U.S. Department of Education. The grant will be used by the school board for its vocational educational program. The funding is for the 1994-95 school year.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

Construction of a $1.149 million housing project for the elderly will soon begin in Artesia, according to a report from the Artesia Labor Service Center. The forty-unit will provide housing for moderate income elderly and senior citizens and is being constructed by Fairway Construction of Columbia, Missouri.

Berino Area, Dona Ana County:

A new spice production plant in Berino that replaces one plant in Anthony and two in California is expected to open in April. The facility, which will grow, harvest, dry and clean a variety of culinary herbs, is owned by **Integrated Ingredients.** The Berino facility will dehydrate and process herbs grown on 113 acres of farmland in the Rio Grande Valley. When the new facility begins operations, at least seven year-round employees are expected to be added to the 18 who now work at the Anthony site. As many as 70 jobs will be created by Integrated Ingredients during harvests.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

Lovelace Health Systems announced in late January that it has opened a temporary clinic in Espanola and plans to open a permanent office in May. The temporary clinic is staffed by Santa Fe and Los Alamos physicians three days a week. Lovelace hopes eventually to staff the Espanola clinic five days a week. Lovelace operates two clinics in Santa Fe, one in Los Alamos and others throughout the state. The Lovelace Health Plan is New Mexico's oldest and largest health maintenance organization, with 325 physicians and several hundred contracted health providers.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

A store offering clothing and items for the home will be opening in Farmington within a month and will bring about 50 jobs to the area. **Factory 2-U** will operate out of a 27,000-square-foot space between Hacienda Home Center and Gardenswartz Sportz at 908 E. Main St. The store will be the largest in New Mexico and will be the fourth store in the state with other facilities in Santa Fe, Roswell, Las Cruces and Silver City.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

According to an article in the Gallup **Independent,** Navajo Area Indian Health Services (IHS) must cut 459 jobs by the end of 1994. The IHS area director said that the cuts will be made across the reservation and in Gallup, and that cuts will be made at administration headquarters, health centers and hospitals.

The **Chevron Corporation,** which met its five year goal of achieving the highest total return to stockholders among major companies in the U.S. oil industry, announced it will share its financial success with employees. Chevron is the parent company of the **P&M Company** in the Gallup area. The P&M operation is the largest coal mine operation owned by Chevron and the 420 employees affiliated with the facility will receive bonuses based on their salaries at 5 percent.

Las Cruces Area, Dona Ana County:

According to a report from the Las Cruces Labor Service Center, the primary agricultural activities in Dona Ana County were the pecan and red chile harvests. Land preparation and planting of spring vegetable and field crops were ongoing. Sufficient labor has been reported in all activities. Weather conditions are described as "good" with no activities hampered by inclement weather.

Los Alamos County:

Los Alamos National Laboratory will hire back as consultants some nuclear weapons scientists who took early retirement last fall, according to LANL director Sig Hecker. The re-hire is needed because key nuclear weapons expertise was lost through the early retirement program. More than 800 employees took advantage of the early retirement program, part of an effort to cut laboratory costs to cope with declining defense budget. At least 45 employees will be brought back onto the payroll part time as consultants. Currently, 164 of the retirees are working at the lab without receiving any payment.

Prewitt Area, McKinley County:

The Australian Paper Manufacturers (APM), owned by Amcor LTD., is building a linerboard manufacturing facility in Prewitt. The facility, to be called the McKinley Paper Company, will result in increased energy sales by Plains Electric and increased coal sales by the Lee Ranch mine, which furnishes Plains Electric with coal, according to an article in Connections, published by the Center for Economic Development at New Mexico State University. The paper mill is expected to begin operations in spring 1994 and will employ about 60 people. Approximately 50-55 people will be hired locally and the rest will be hired from within the paper industry and from outside the state.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Building permits in Roswell in 1993 were up from 1992 but the value of the property involved was less, according to the city of Roswell's building report. 680 building permits were issued in 1992 with a valuation of $19,088,414 and 823 were issued in 1993 with a valuation of $16,011,781.

D & P Investments, a Roswell investment company, has obtained a franchise to build a Ramada Motor Hotel in Roswell. The hotel will be built on Main Street between the Sally Port Inn and Denny's Restaurant. The motel will be a two-story structure with Southwestern motif. It will have 72 guest units including 20 suites and 52 regular guest rooms. Construction is scheduled to begin by February 1.

A **Red Lobster** restaurant will be opening soon at 2635 N. Main St. The seafood restaurant is in the process of obtaining its liquor license, and construction will be starting in February.

Silver City, Grant County:

According to a report from the Silver City Labor Service Center, **Western New Mexico University** officials expect only a modest increase in spring semester enrollment this year. However, Western leads all state educations of higher learning in growth during the past fifteen years. The university's enrollment has increased by 58 percent since 1978.

Socorro Area, Socorro County:

Eagle-Picher Industries Inc. has closed its Socorro battery manufacturing plant, laying off 40 workers.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	CASHIER
COOK	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	LABORER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	SALES CLERK
REGISTERED NURSE	SECRETARY
TRUCK DRIVER	

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	ACCOUNTANT
CHILD CARE ATTENDANT	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	COMPUTER OPERATOR
ENGINEER (CIVIL, ELEC., MECH.)	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN
FAST FOOD WORKER	ELEMENTARY TEACHER
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	SALES CLERK
LEGAL ASSISTANT	SALES MANAGER
LOCKSMITH	SECRETARY
MATH & SCIENCE TEACHER	WAREHOUSE WORKER
MOTEL MAID	
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT	
PLUMBER/PIPEFITTER	
PRODUCTION WKR (MFG.-TEMP.)	
RADIOLOGY SPECIALIST	
READING TEACHER	
SHEETMETAL WORKER	
THERAPISTS (OCCU., PHYS., RESP.)	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	JANITOR
FAST FOOD WORKER	LABORER
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	OFFICE CLERK
HOUSEKEEPER, HOTEL	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL LAB TECHNICIAN	SALES CLERK
PLUMBER	SECRETARY
SECURITY GUARD	WAREHOUSE WORKER

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
APPLIANCE REPAIRER	CANNERY WORKER
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLASTERER	HARVEST WORKER
PLUMBER	SECRETARY

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL	CLERK, GENERAL
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
SECURITY GUARD	OPERATING ENGINEER
KITCHEN HELPER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVE.	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
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